Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD. Ot Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

SAMUEL L. RUGG, Of Allen County. The Democratic State Mass Conven-

tion. The proposed Mass Convention of the Democ racy and conservative citizens of Indiana to be held in this city on Wednesday, the 30th of July, promises to be the largest and most imposing ever assembled within the State. The call is everywhere favorably received, with the assurance that it will meet with a favorable response from all who desire to maintain the Constitution as it is and to perpetuate the Union as it was. With great pleasure we announce that the

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky; Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois; Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE, U. S. Senator from

Western Virginia; and Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, have accepted the invitation of the Central Committee to be present and address the Convention. Mr. CRITTENDEN says "that nothing shall prevent his attendance except some providential circum-

The Democracy of Indiana we know will thrn out en masse to welcome these distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and elevated and self-sacrificing patriotism none can question.

Arrangements will be made by the committee with the railroad companies leading into this city to run half-fare trains for the accommodation of all who may desire to attend.

We append the Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON'S letter of acceptance, who is known to the Democracy of the nation as the life-long and most intimate friend of the late Senator Douglas:

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1862. J. J. BINGHAM, Esq., SECRETARY, &c .- Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 28th of June asking me to be present at a Mass Convention at Indianapolis on the 30th of this month. I accept the invitation with pleasure. There are many strong ties existing to bind me to the Democracy of Indiana. I remember gratefully and shall while I live the devotion with which their representatives stood by me at Charleston and Baltimore in support of the great and lamented Douglas. As they fought by my side then, so I am willing to render them faithful service now.

Our battle is for the Constitution as our Fathers made it and for the Union born of that Constitution, and if our great leader was alive to-day his voice would be heard as in times gone by cheering on the movement in which the "Democracy and conservative citizens" of Indiana are

Animated by this feeling and actuated by the principles to which my life has been devoted, I shall feel happy and honored to meet and council with the friends of constitutional Government on

rebellion against the democratic principle.

man in noticing the proceedings remarks:

The following ticket was nominated:

Board of Public Works, James Gamble.

Convention:

various parts."

Ohio Democratic Convention.

Every county in the State was represented,

Judge of the Supreme Court, Rufus P. Ranney;

Secretary of State, Wm. W. Armstrong; Attor

ney General, Lyman R. Critchfield; School Com-

THE PLATFORM.

In the exercise of the right guaranteed to us

this day assembled together in a peaceable man-

ner to consult for the common good, and, re-

The history of the Democracy of Ohio is a

of the Fathers of our country, to "cherish a cor-

dial, habitual and immovable attachment to it:

accustoming themselves to think and speak of it

as of the palladium of our political safety and

prosperity, watching for its preservation with

jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever might

suggest even a suspicion that it could, in any

event, be abandoned, and indignantly frowning

upon the first dawning of every attempt to alen-

enfeeble the sacred ties which link together the

perpetuate by compromise and concession a Union

and there is scarcely a battle ground that does

saults of its enemies, and is entitled to be heard

And the time has come when, in our judgment,

tinctly and earnestly made.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant. W. A. RICHARDSON.

The Eight Days Fighting Before Bichmond.

The Administration has erred in attempting to

conceal from the people the result of the eight

days fighting before Richmond. In a popular Government there is nothing gained by such a course. Honesty is always the best policy, and the effort to withhold information defeats the very object which is hoped to be gained thereby. If our arms have met with a reverse, let the people know it, so they may have the opportunity to meet the exigencies which disaster occasions. Fortunately if one source of informatian is closed, others are still open. From the corres pondents of the press we learn what those in power have withheld. Overpowered by numbers and a sagacious foe, the Federal army has re ceived a check in its advance upon Richmond and compelled to change position. In the terrible conflict which will occupy a prominent page in history, the two armies fought with unsurpassed bravery, desperation and generalship. The carnage was terrible, for it could not be etherwise when two such armies fought for eight days; but amid all, nothing was developed to tarnish the courage and the gallantry of those engaged in the fierce conflict, and who in common bear the American name. While the Federal army has not been defeated, and in all probability occupies a stronger position now than before the battle, it might have been different if it had been reinforced. With an army equal to the rebel forces, and we see no reason why it should not have been, the Fourth of July, 1862, might have been signalized by the occupation of Richmond. With every resource and every facility superior to that of the enemy, we have permitted the foe to outnumber and out-general us, when a victory would have demoralized the enemy and hastened the termination of the controversy. if it did not virtually end it. We know not where the responsibility rests for the failure. If the Administration were advised of the superior numbers of the enemy and of the necessity of our army being reinforced, a great and fearful crime rests upon those who withheld the aid and thus jeopardized the interests of the Government. All accounts agree as to the bravery, tenacity and desperation with which our gallant army fought. The retreat of McClellan across the swamps to James river, in the face of a much superior foe, but an army welt disciplined and officered could have accomplished it. This terrible fight before Richmond illustrates the truth of what has often been stated, that the Administration has never yet comprehended the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged or the means necessary to successfully overthrow the rebellion. The annihilation of the rebel armies should have been the only object in view-to that end all the energies of the Government should have been directed, and no time wasted in discussing collateral assues or adopting schemes of confiscation and emancipation, useless statutes unless we had the power to enforce them. Wisdom sometimes comes by the hardest schooling. and our rulers, after a few more defeats, with the immense sacrifice of blood and treasure which accompany them, may have their eyes opened. But there must be a change, a different policy in the future must be adopted, if the Government is saved. President making must cease. Peculation must stop. Radicalism must be rooted out and the conservative sentiment of the country rule, if we hope for the restoration of

every truly patriotic citizen: The movement will probably be successful though its trail will be bloody. The world will regard it as a masterly stroke of genius. The army will so regard it, and will feel for its commander the admiration and gratitude that saviors of men ever enkindle in loyal hearts. But the brilliancy of this movement will not for an in-stant dazzle the eyes of the wronged and wrath-

the Union. The Generals who are faithfully

fighting the battles of the Union must be sus-

tained or all is lost. In conclusion we copy the

following from the correspondence of the New

York Tribune, and ask for the facts and state

ments it contains the careful consideration of

ful men of the army of the Potomac, nor will it dignity, equality and rights of the several States dazzle the sight of the angry people so as for a unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are moment to obscure their perception of the crime accomplished the war ought to cease." against the nation, which has made this change of | We need not remind you with what satisfac-

base and front imperiously necessary. This crime tion this declaration was hailed in the loyal is the refusal to reinforce McClellan. I don't States; how it served to fill the ranks of the arcare about the question-which legislators, sol- my, to strengthen the hands of the Government, diers and politicians, have debated-of this Gen- and to infuse spirit and fortitude into the breasts eral's fitness to command. The York and James of the loyal men of the South who yet clung to river peninsula was not the place for that discus- the hope of seeing the Union restored in all its sion. The hour of the junction of Beauregard's pristine vigor and supremaey. And had there and Jackson's forces to those of Johnston is not been no departure from the spirit of this declarathe time for such a debate. I care not for any tion; had no doctrines been advanced in high or criticism of Gen. McClellan's campaign on this influential places subversive of the most cherish-Peninsula or on the Potomac. I have blows, ed liberties guaranteed by the Constitution to the but not a word, for the untimely casuist, in or peopler had there been no corruption so monout of administrative office, who, under the strous as to appal the nation by its magnitude, roar of rebel cannon sweeping our ranks with and were there no danger to our institutions to shot and shell, meets the demand for aid to be apprehended in the future and to be carefully this army with a chronological measure of de guarded against, it would not be necessary for us

lays at Fort Monroe, at Yorktown, at Wil- now to address you. liamsburgh, at Seven Pines. I don't care But the powerful and persistent efforts that whether there were delays or no delays- have been and are yet being made to convert whether they were McClellan's delays, Quar the war into a mere crusade against slavery; termaster General's delays, or the delays of the the fearful strides taken by Congress at its elements! No man, no party, no interest shall, present session, in that direction, and the yet with my assent or my silence, be permitted to more alarming measures proposed and warmly mix up with the sacred right of an outnumbered advocated; the audacious attempts to everawe American army to demand help from their the President whenever he hesitated to yield to countrymen and to promptly receive it, collateral | the demands of the radicals; the unmeasured sestions of fitness, of vigor, of fidelity in com- abuse that has been heaped upon almost every General in the field, however meritorious, who When loval New York regiments, lifted from has declined to become an emissary of Abolitiontheir feet by the fire of rebel brigades, cry, out of ism; the daily promulgation of doctrines utterly their wounds and death, for help-when the destructive of the Constitution and of civil lib choicest of New England, Michigan and Penn- erty, and the incessant denunciation of every consylvania troops, outnumbered in front and on servative man, however loyal, who does not subboth flanks by whole divisions of the enemy, beg | scribe to them; all give a warning that ought not for reinforcements, I say that the blackest crime to pass unheeded by the people, and require of all that power can commit is to stalk upon the field | who desire to see the Constitution maintained and

of peril and say "Soldiers, I have no faith in the Union perpetuated an expression of their senyour Commander! Let your martyrdom pro- timents. ceed." And so says this army of the Potomac, and We, therefore, the representatives of nearly or it registers to night vows of vengeance as it quite 200,000 voters of the State of Ohio, who marched in the dark from a position which their have as deep a stake in the welfare of the country diminished numbers and disabled men prevented and in the preservation of the Union as any other them from holding, but which is consecrated to equal number of men, in the exercise of our duty them forever by their sufferings, their labors and and constitutional rights, and with the desire of their wrongs. The politicians and statesmen upholding instead of weakening the just powers who left us here to be outnumbered and cut off of our Government, and anxious to unite all men, from our supplies and the possibility of retreat | without regard to their former party associations, who agree with us in opinion, and to treat all We here knew that the rebel army before loyal men who honestly differ from us with be-Richmond was being reinforced with the most coming respect, do hereby declare our own opindesperate energy. We knew that Jackson was ions and those of our constituents, as follows:

to come. We knew that the whole power of the 1. Resolved, That we are, as we ever have Confederate rebellion was being put forth to ac | been, the devoted friends of the Constitution and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the cumulate a force here which just by its weight

should crush the Union army. Why were not enemies of either. corresponding efforts put forth by the Adminis-2. That every dictate of patriotism requires tration at Washington to strengthen our army at that, in the terrible struggle in which we are enleast to an equality with that of the enemy? We gaged for the preservation of the Government, being superior to the rebels in population, wealth, the loyal people of the Union should present an and all resources, the neglect to send into any unbroken front, and therefore all efforts to oband every field a preponderating advantage on | tain or perpetuate party ascendency by forcing our side is of itself a crime, which, had we Ro | party issues upon them that necessarily tend to man virtue, would be inexorably punished with divide and distract them, as the Abolitionists are the axe. The pickets of both lines firing into constantly doing, are hostile to the best interests each other's bosoms day and night for a whole of the country.

month of deadly animosity, and ours feeling 3. That the Abolition party, by their denunciaevery successive night and each successive morn- tion of the President whenever he has maniing that the enemy grew staonger while we grew | fested a conservative spirit, by their atrocious weaker-officers, men, and civilians keenly con- defamation of our Generals who were expising scious that when the rival brigades or divisions their lives for their country, and who needed locked together in combat, the enemy outnum- and merited its hearty support, by their acts bered us in a constantly increasing ratio, and de- and declarations tending to promote insubordiveloped their settled policy to be to attack in nation in our armies, and a want of confidence nt in mass, because they had the troops to in their comma do it with -all of us demanding reinforcements, representations of all conservative men in the and demonstrating its necessity, we gnashed our loyal States as sympathizers with the rebels, have teeth at receiving from President-makers and given immense aid and comfort to the rebel Convention engineers, instead of corps d'armee, cause, and encouraged them to hope for ultimate

a question for debate: Can a civil engineer be a success. good general? We had no time to debate wheth | 4. That we have seen with indignation the iner McClellan was a good General or a bad one. | timation of the Governor of Massachusetts that He was our Ceneral, and the strong grip of the that State will be slow in furnishing her quota of strengthening foe was upon our throats, and we troops unless the war be carried on for the purwanted help. We did not care whether it came poses of emancipation. When the nation is strainto us under Halleck, or Burnside, or was com- ing every nerve and pouring out its blood and mitted to McClellan. Not a single man of us treasure like water to preserve its existence, who is not a fool or a slave, is fighting here for it is monstrous that a conditional Unionism the glorification of any commander. We light that places Abolitionism above the Constitufor success-we fight to save the Republic, and tion, and the success of a party above the into squelch forever on this continent organized tegrity of the republic, should thus rear its head in high places and seek to dictate the conduct of

the war. 5. That while we would mete out merited and legal punishment to the plotters of and The Democracy met in Convention on July leaders in the rebellion, we are opposed to the the 4th, to nominate a State ticket and to give contemplated sweeping and indiscriminate acts expression to their sentiments upon the great of confiscation and emancipation by Congresissues of the day. Gov. SAMUEL MEDARY WAS sional legislation or Executive proclamation be President of the Convention. The Ohio States

1st. We do not believe that such acts would

and many of them by immense delegations, and 2d. We believe that by driving the rebels to the nominations and the addresses and resolutions will, we think, meet the cordial approval and desperation, and converting Union men at the South into rebels, they would have the effect to upport of the conservative men of Ohio, of all parties, as they did the unanimous sanction of the | indefinitely prolong the war, afford a pretext for foreign intervention, and render the restoration of the Union next to, or quite impossible.

3d. Because, if practicable and carried out they would engender a feeling of bitterness between the different sections of the Union that would not be allayed for generations to come, missioner. Chas. W. H. Cathcart; Member of the and that would be an ever-present cause of danger and disturbance to the public peace, a source of perpetual weakness in the Government, and an ever-present incentive to foreign powers to interfere in our domestic concerns, and to proby our Federal and State Constitutions, we have mote a disruption and overthrow of the republic. 4th. Because they would destroy, in a great degree, if not entirely, for many years to come, jecting all mere partisan feelings, to give that the industrial interests of a large section of the atterance to our earnest and sincere convictions that the state of the country seems to us to de- country, and most injuriously effect the interests

5th. Because the immediate and indiscriminate emancipation of the slaves would be an act of record of unceasing and unvaried devotion to the Union of the States; ever fulfilling the injunction

of the whole people.

inhumanity to them. 6th. Because such an emancipation would throw upon the border free States, and especially upon Ohio, an immense number of negroes to compete with, and underwork, the white laborers of the State, and to constitute, in various ways, an almost or quite unbearable nuisance, if suffered to remain among us. And we would deem it most unjust to our gallant soldiers to see them compelled to free the negroes of the South and ate any portion of our country from the rest or to | thereby fill Ohio with a degraded population to compete with these same soldiers upon their re

turn to the peaceable avocations of life. Incited solely by this love for the Union, and 6. That, entertaining these views, we cannot for the country it so signally blessed, and believ- too strongly condemn the refusal of our General ing with Andrew Jackson that "the foundations Assembly to prohibit by law the immigration of of the Union must be laid in the affections of the | negroes into this State. people, in the security it gives to life, liberty,

7. That we are opposed to being taxed to purcharacter, and property in every quarter of the chase the freedom of negro slaves. With all due country, and in the fraternal attachments which respect for the opinions of others, we think that the citizens of the several States bear to one ansuch a measure would be unconstitutional, imother as members of one political family, mutupolitic and unjust. ally contributing to promote the happiness of

8. That the unparalleled frauds and peculaeach other," the Democracy of Ohio have never tions upon the Government, revealed by the inadopted a sectional platform nor ever cast a secvestigating committees, and otherwise, demand the sternest condemnation of every honest man Actuated by this enlarged and elevated spirit and friend of the country, and call for the severof patriotism, and esteeming it no dishonor to est punishment prescribed by the laws.

9. That the patriotism, courage and skill manithat was formed and had hitherto been preserved by those means, and trusting that the power of fested by our armies has never been exceeded in patriotism might overcome the madness of party, the history of the world, and deserves and rethe Democracy of Ohio, in conjunction with the ceives our highest admiration and gratitude. other conservative men of the country, most 10. That the refusal of the General Assemearnestly sought to avert our present calamities, bly to permit our gallant soldiers in the field

and to preserve the Union by peaceable means. the right to vote, was a great and unjustifiable But when the fell spirit of Abolitionism at the wrong to them, that ought not to have been North and Secessionism at the South, disregard | committed. ing the wishes of the majority of the people of 11. That while we will, as heretofore, discourboth sections, rendered all efforts for a peaceful age all mere factious opposition to the Adminisdjustment ineffectual; when the integrity of the tration, and will continue to give our earnest sup-Union was assailed by force and the country port to all proper measures to put down the replunged into civil war; when the President de bellion, and will make all the allowances that the

clared his intention to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution by arms and to employ them we protest against all violations of the Constifor that purpose alone; the Democracy of Ohio, tution. Union men in war as well as in peace, rallied en | 12. That we hold sacred, as we do all other masse to the support of the Government- From parts of that instrument, the following provisthat day to this they have given to every consti- ions of the Constitution of the United States: tational measure for the suppression of the re-

"The trial of all crimes, except in cases of im-

pellion an effective support. In the field they peachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall

have constituted and yet constitute a moiety, if be held in the State where the said crimes shall not more, of the military quota of the State; have been committed." "Congress shall make no law respecting an esnot bear witness to their heroic devotion to the tablishment of religion, or prohibiting the free ex-Union. In the National and State councils they ercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of have granted without hesitation all the men and speech or of the press; or the right of the people money demanded by the Government; while as peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Gov-

private citizens and voters at the ballot-box they ernment for a redress of grievances." have given to it a moral support more powerful "The powers not delegated to the United by far than was ever before given by a party to States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to an Administration elevated to power by political the States, are reserved to the States respectively opponents. And now, in this sore hour of our or to the people."

"The right of the people to be secure in their "The right of the people to be secure in their country's trial, its motto is, as it ever has been, "To maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union." A party whose whole history is thus

signally illustrative of patriotism, a party that has thus sacrificed all mere partisan prejudice and feeling, for the sake of the Republic, needs no defense at our hands against the malignant as- and the persons and things to be seized. "No person shall be held to answer for a capiwith thoughtful attention when it proclaims its tal or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in

that proclamation should be respectfully but dis- the militia, when in actual service, in time of war and public danger; nor to be deprived of liberty. A little over a year ago. Congress, with an almost entire unanimity, solemnly declared that "Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the "In all criminal prosecutions thaccused shall whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to de-

for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have McCLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS. the assistance of counsel for his defense."

And we utterly condemn and denounce the repeated and gross violation by the Executive of he United States of the said rights thus secured by the Constitution; and we also utterly repudiate and condemn the monstrous dogma that in time of war the Constitution is suspended, or its powers in any respect enlarged beyond the letter and true meaning of that instrument.

13. That we view with indignation and alarm the illegal and unconstitutional seizure and im-prisonment, for alleged political offenses, of our citizens without judicial process in States where such process is unobstructed, but by the Executive order by telegraph or otherwise, and call upon all who uphold the Union, the Constitution and the laws, to unite with us in denouncing and of the rights and liberties of American citizens; and that the people of this State cannot safely by unwarranted and despotic exertion of power.

Declarttion of Independence. another, and to assume among the powers of the

apel them to the separation.

by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the contest of the gov- prematurely or not by the advance of the enemy, erned; and that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to army in his old line on the Chickahominy is on such principles, and organizing its power in cinnati Commercial: such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments, long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath the press assured you that it was not strong shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, enough to execute the task. For weeks the while evils are sufferable, than to right them symptoms of insufficiency of power manifestly selves by abolishing the forms to which they are increased. But the army pressed so closely upon accustomed. But when a long train of abuses Richmond it could not be withdrawn without and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same great peril. Gen. McCletlan was committed to object, evince a design to reduce them under ab- "do all he could," with what he had, while he to throw off such government, and to provide he might accomplish his aim. So the work was new guards for their future security. Such has pressed, while the people clamored that it was been the patient sufferance of the colonies, and slow. The right wing, consisting of McCall's, such is now the necessity which constrains them | Morel's, and Sykes's divisions, less than 25,000 o alter their former systems of government, strong, was well posted on the left bank of the The history of the present king of Great Britain | Chickahominy, from Beaver Dam creek to a is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, point below New Bridge. Several military all having, in direct object, the establishment of bridges formed the avenues of communication an absolute tyranny over these States. To between the two portions of the army separated prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid by the river. The center, consisting of Smith's,

cholesome and necessary for the public good. | the river to a point south of the Yorktown rail He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws road. The left wing, consisting of Hooker's, of immediate and pressing importance, unless Kearney's, and Couch's divisions, stretched from suspended in their operations till his assent should | Richardson's left to a point considerably south of terly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the ac-

hose people would relinquish the right of repre | for supporters. Casey's, now Peck's, sadly reto them, and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at lar duty. Our line of battle on the right bank aces unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from of the Chickahominy, as I have informed you,

rpose of fatiguing them into compliance with could advance a regiment outside of their re-He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his in-

asions on the rights of the people. He has refused, for a long time, after such dishe legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, ave returned to the people at large for their exreise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from withut, and convulsions within.

of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the aws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to ass others to encourage their migration thither, McClellan himself, because it gave him advanand raising the conditions of new appropriations

He has obstructed the administration of justice. by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. sent hither swarms of officers to harass our peo- that it had not been made by Jackson's com de, and eat out their substance.

ng armies, without the consent of our Legisla-He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, stand-

He has combined, with others, to subject us and evacuate that point. Matters began to asa jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops James river." It seems to me this was compul-

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment of any murders which they should mmit on the inhabitants of these States:

For imposing taxes on us without our con-For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury.

retended offences: For abolishing the free system of English laws a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its bounda by the army. In order to preserve the morale of ries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule ammunition and subsistence, it was determined nto these colonies:

most valuable laws and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our Government: For suspending our own legislatures, and delaring themselves invested with power to legis-

ate for us in all cases whatsoever. ing us out of his protection, and waging war up the latter road towards Richmond, where it burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruely and perlidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken aptive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their these chances were necessarily accepted. Gen. friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

us, and has endeavored to bring on the in- events, it was the only hopeful course, because avages whose known rule of warfare is an indis- of the Chickahominy. The road was a narrow

pet tioned for redress in the most humble terms. necessary to fight at the outset, because it was only by repeated injuries. A prince whose char- not be withdrawn from the front without sucking actor is thus marked by every act which may the enemy after them-so that due preparations define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free | were made.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from correct, and it is by all odds the clearest we have time to time, of the attempts by their legislature yet seen, the advance made on the right bank or to extend an unwarranted jurisdiction over us. from the center was to cover the movement con-We have reminded them of the circumstances of templated. The ground gained was not held and our emigration and settlement here. We have on Thursday, the 26th, the enemy in strong force appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, attacked the right wing posted on the left bank and we have conjured them, by the ties of our of the Chickahominy. This fight is called the commor kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We Pennsylvania reserves with four batteries of armust, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which | tillery. Gen. Porter's corps, consisting of Mardenounces our separation; and hold them, as we rill's division and Sykes's regulars, 5,000 strong,

peace-friends. United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of ticable to decoy him to the Pamunky river. the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name and by the authority of the good peo-ple of these colonies solemnly publish and declare ple of these colonies solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought and Anderson's divisions under Gen. Lee. to be, free and independent States; that they are The fight was opened with artillery at long absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, range, but the enemy finally discovering our suand that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and indevoked at his own inefficiency, since his shells pendent States, they have full power to levy war, were not destructive in our intrenchments, while conclude peace, contract alliances, establish com- our gunners played upon his exposed ranks with merce, and do all other acts and things which fearful effect. The fight seemed to increase in independent States may of right do. And, for fury as it progressed, and it finally became the the support of this declaration, with a firm reli- most terrific artillery combat of the war. The ance on the protection of Divine Providence, we uproar was incessant and deafening for cours. At fend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the nesses against him; to have compulsory process

CHANGE OF BASE OF OPERATIONS.

The Situation Before the Change A SERIES OF BLOODY BATTLES.

THE SITUATION NOW.

over the nation is at last relieved. The army of

the Potomac, after a series of bloody battles and repelling such flagrant violation of the State and terrible suffering, is at length free from the Federal Constitutions and tyrannical infraction swamps of the Chickahominy, and securely posted on the high lands and bluffs of James River. and will not submit to have the freedom of All eyes in the loyal States have been turned speech and freedom of the press, the two great upon Richmond for months, where Gen. McCLELad essential bulwarks of civil liberty, put down LAN, with an insufficient force, has been moving upon and menacing the rebel capital. Since the battles of May 31st and June 1st, when he beat When, in the course of human events, it be- back the massive columns hurled upon him, it omes necessary for one people to dissolve the has been evident to every reflecting mind that political bands which have connected them with his situation was a very critical one, and that he earth the separate and equal station to which the must be heavily reinforced to make success pos laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, sible. The dashing demonstration in his rear, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind re- towards White House, disclosed the fact too that quires that they should declare the causes which his base of supplies could be reached by the ene-We hold these truths to be self evident: that my, and with his force he could not advance his all men are created equal; that they are endowed long line of investment, or even hold it without extreme danger. In short it was demonstrated that he could be flanked, but whether the movement to the James River was forced upon him we can only conjecture. The position of his astitute new government, laying its foundation clearly stated by the correspondent of the Cin-

THE SITUATION.

You remember that the army was pressing hard upon Richmond. Every communication to lute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, hoped for aid. If the enemy did not reinforce, Sedgwick's, and Richardson's divisions, stretched He has refused his assent to laws the most in line of battle from Golding's, on the banks of the Williamsburg stage road, on the borders of White Oak Swamp. The whole line was protected by strong breastworks and redoubts. The ommodation of large districts of people, unless necessary extent of the line left but few troops ntation in the Legislature-a right inestimable duced division, now guarded Bottom Bridge, the railway bridge, and were assigned to other simihe repository of their public records, for the sole pressed so close to the rebel lines that neither pective breastworks without provoking battle.

On Wednesday, June 25, General McClellan

made the first distinctly offensive movement, by

directing Gen. Hooker to take up an advanced position on Fair Oaks Farm, near the Williamslutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby burg road. It provoked a sharp resistance, which we overcame, and accomplished our object. It is necessary to note this fact particularly, because it bears strongly upon the question whether Gen. McClellan had then distinctly contemplated changing his base of operations to James river-He has endeavored to prevent the population a perilous thing to attempt before; more so now that we were still nearer the enemy. It was proconneed an "important achievement by Gen. tages over the rebel position which he had not mjoyed before. Sometime during the night, however, tidings were received of a movement of Stonewall Jackson on our right wing. It was deemed hazardous to maintain the advantage of the previous day, and the line was ordered to resume its old position. Thursday afternoon the inticipated attack upon our right wing was made He has erected a multitude of new offices, and and handsomely repulsed; but it was discovered mand. Information was received that Jackson was sweeping down the Pamunkey, probably to capture military stores at the White House, to cut off our communications with our water base, and menace our rear. Orders were given at once to destroy all public property at the White House sume a critical appearance, and danger culminated in the disaster of Friday. It was then tully determined to "change the base of operations to sory. The enemy had turned our right, evidently outnumbered us in great disproportion, was too strong in front for us to break through, and was in position to crush us in front and rear-and, For cutting off our trade with all parts of the perhaps, intended to strike on our left flank. Apparently his army was numerous enough for that grand combination. The great retrograde move ment was really begun last Friday evening, by the transfer of headquarters from Trent's Bluff to Savage Station, but the grand exodus did not

commence until Saturday, and did not swell into full proportions till nightfall of that day. The reader being supposed to be familiar with the war map, will now follow the course pursued to carry through all the wagons loaded, and the For taking away our charters, abolishing our ambulance train-making a mighty caravanvastly increased by artillery trains. There was but one narrow road to pursue. It struck almost due south from the Williamsburg road, through White Oak Swamp to the Charles City road, into which it debouched about eight miles from Tur-He has abdicated government shere, by declar- key Bend in James river. The course then lay struck a little southwest by the Quaker road He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, which terminated in New Market road, leading from Richmond. The river was but a short dis tance south, and Malvern Hill, a beautiful, loftybluff overlooking the river and commanding the surrounding country, being our goal. Although there was but a single road-with slight exception-it had the advantage of coursing through White Oak Swamp, upon which we might rely it some degree for protection of our flanks. There was greater danger that the enemy might cut us off by moving columns down the Charles City, Central, or New Market roads, or all three, but McClellan acted upon the supposition that the enemy would not guess his determination until He has excited domestic insurrections amongst he was able to defeat their movements. At all abitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian the enemy was watching for him on the left bank nguished destruction of all ages, sexes and con funnel for such a mighty torrent of trains and men, but fortunately it was smooth and dry. In In every stage of these oppressions, we have order to make the movement successfully, it was Our repeated petitions have been answered was morally certain that our line of battle could

Supposing the situation as given above to be

BATTLE OF MECHANICSVILLE. The extreme right wing consisted of McCall's hold the rest of mankind-enemies in war, in with Duryea's Zouaves, were at New Bridge within supporting distance. General Stoneman with one regiment of cavalry and two of infantry

About noon McCall's position was attacked by

scribe its awful grandeur. The enemy at last essayed a combined movement. Powerful bodies of troops plunged into the valley to charge our lines, but our men. securely posted, swept them away ruthlessly. Again and again the desperate fellows were pushed at the breastworks, only to be more cruelly slaughtered than before. Meantime our forces had been strengthened by Griffin's brigade, which increased the volume of infantry fire, and Martindale's brigade came up to be ready for emergencies. At dark it was evident the rebels had enough-much more than they bargained for. The fearful suspense that so long has trembled

> which had opened in full cry at the start, had not stampede, for which, next day, the Provost tion fully now, the cannoniers plied themselves up and took them to headquarters like so many with tremendous energy to punish the retreating culprits. foe. We have no sure means to determine how However, very soon our light batteries recovin the fight, and an intelligent contraband who enemy, who was soon at a perceptible disadvanescaped from Richmond the next day, and who tage, so far as accuracy and effect were confell. Our own loss was eighty killed and less support the batteries or meet half way any atthan 150 wounded. The conduct of our troops tempt of the rebel infantry to push across the

BATTLE OF GAINES' MILLS.

It was ascertained that Jackson had not joined Lee on on Thursday, and it was presumed that he was sweeping down the Pamunkey to strike at the line of supplies. Gen. Stoneman was sent to watch in that direction, and orders were given to evacuate the White House. The trains of the right wing were withdrawn to Trent's Bluff, and the sick and wounded to Savage Station. By daylight Friday morning, the 27th, McCall had fallen back to Gaines' Mills, his left joining the right of Butterfield's brigade resting in the woods and near the swamps of the Chickahominy. The attack was made by Lee, reinforced by Stonewall Jackson, about 1 o'clock, with terrible impetu- fery teams. We had, however, prevented the osity. The enemy, massing his columns, hurled enemy from crossing the swamp in our front, and them on our lines, first on the right, and then on fondly hoped that he would be unable to pierce the left, and then on the center. His force was its fastnesses at any other point at our right or overwhelming. In addition to Jackson's army, left. That this hope was ill founded was soon 35,000 strong, he had four divisions to 30,000 all testified by the appearance of the enemy in great told of our troops. We had fourteen batteries, force at Charles City Cross roads, which lies eighty-four pieces in the field, and lost twenty of about four miles from White Oak Swamp due them. We lost 7,000 men, killed, wounded, and south, and about a mile and a half or two miles missing, and the enemy's loss, it is said, exceeded from the James river at Turkey Island Bend. He onrs. We clip from the New York Herald:

A COUNCIL OF WAR. Headquarter tents were moved from Dr. Trent's ield, on the bank of the Chickahominy, to Savage's station, a mile and a half distant, at dusk on Friday. At night, as the several brigades came over the bridge and clustered on the borders of the swamp, a single tent dotted the hillside, and in this sat Gen. McClellan. At eleven o'clock a council of war was called in front of this tent, and the several corps commanders, the Commander-in-Chief and his aids, the Prince de Joinville, the General of Engineers, with other trusted and faithful counsellors, congregated. A large fire had been lighted just beyond the arbor, and the blaze of the lighted knots lit up the faces of the military men within. They sat in a sort of aroor that had formed a pavilion in one of the tents, and the conference was very long | boats Galena, Aroostook and Jacob Bell opened at I e rnest. Doubtless at that council-the first | fire from Turkey Island Bend, in the James rivcalled on the field since the beginning of the er, with shot and shell from their immense rifle reaching James river.

irday the long lines of wagons, ambulances and

THE BATTLE OF PEACH ORCHARD. At daylight on Sunday our whole line of earthworks had been deserted, and our artillery removed a mile to the rear. Here it was judiciously disposed, the batteries masked, and the infantry covered by thicknesses of woods. The

spot was a part of the battle ground of Fair Oaks, but it is designated as Peach Orchard Sta-At daylight the enemy came eastward on the Williamsburg road, one column advancing down the railroad. They opened from two batteries on the left; but their firing was awkward and ineffective, as likewise their musketry, which was lose and might have been more serious. When they reached a line of march, about three hundred yards from our front, the whole terrible fire our cannon burst upon them. They staggered, but before the tull effect of our discharge was discernible the pieces rang again and their columns were fearfully thinned. For a half hour our fire was so close that it seemed the perpetual echo of a single deafening report-a continuous blaze of flame and wall, to which the Confederates replied feebly, but with some show of determination. Gen. Sumper rode in the thickest of this fight, and the gallant brigade of Meagher was like a wall of shamrock. Indeed Richardson's division vied with Sedgwick's, and Heint-

zelman's troops were not behindhand in the rapidity of their discharges and the steadiness of The whole fight, though it lasted from eight o'clock A. M. to twelve, was like one incident. and it terminated with a loss to our side of not less than one hundred and fifty men, to the rebels of not less than one thousand one hundred. The efforts of the enemy to overreach us on the left were made futilely, for we took pains to cover our line of general retreat along the Williamsburg road, by deploying our left along that road to a creek that crosses it more than a mile in the rear of Savage's. They endeavored to charge through the brigades of Burns, Dana and Gorman; but the steady fire of such regiments as the Massachusetts 20th baffled them in that regard. Having held the place until, in the judgment of the Generals, our teams, heavy artillery and ambulances were far across White Oak Swamp, our troops fell back leisurely to the neighborhood of Savage's Station, and again drew up in order of action. The fight of Peach Orchard (for so it was called) was a decisive victory to the Union troops. It was fought with a small force against immense odds, and in the rear of the main army that was every moment receding.

THE BATTLE OF SAVAGES. The battle of Savages was more sanguinary. It commenced about five o'clock in the afternoon and lasted till eleven o'clock at night. The reb els, when we had fallen back from Peach Orchard, filed, with large reinforcements and additional batteries, as well as with several squadrons of cavalry, toward several roads leading to the Chickshominy, and, covered by the thick timber, were enabled to remain concealed until they had reached a wheat field that stretches from Savages to a dense belt of woods in the direction of the farms of Dr. Trent and Messrs. Mickey, Dudley and Couch. Suddenly appearing out of the edges of the timber, they opened with rifled cannon upon our forces, drawn up in full view to the south of the railroad. Directly they ran out three batteries to commanding points in the wheat their batteries into service.

did good service. The first named lost in the to the most unbounded credit. beginning of the fight a hundred killed and wounded men, and a regiment of rebel cavalry galloped in and drove the regiment off, so that the wounded had to be resigned. In the mean time a rebel brigade was observed stealing down the right, as if with the design of flanking our troops by reaching a position on the Williamsburg road. Capt. Pettit at once planted two guns on the railroad and swept the column with grape and cannister until it went back to the woods up on a run. Some of the sharpest infantry fighting of the war ensued, in which parts of Sedgwick's. Richardson's, Hooker's, Kearney's and Smith's divisions engaged with various success. The rebels came determinedly across the field, firing as that Jeff. planned the whole attack. they advanced, until Gen. Sumner ordered our troops up at double quick to a charge. About four thousand of them went off at once with a roar that might have drowned the musketry. The rebels kept their position for a moment and then fell back to the rear of their batteries. Meagher's brigade, however, succeeded in charging right up to the guns of a Virginia battery, two of which they hauled off, spiked and chopped the carriages to pieces. The 86th, 63d and 69th participated in this gallant act. It was here that the brave Col. Pierce, of the 29th Massachusetts regiment, formerly Gen. Pierce of Big Bethel fame, lost an arm. It was taken off by a solid shot.

Night came on, but put no end to the carnage. The steady roar of cannon and the sharp, quick ring of musketry, now bursting into volleys, now degenerating to to that rasping made by file firing, filled the whole air. The darkness was lit up by the fitful flashes; and to complete the awful picture, the woods were set on fire by bursting shells and conflagration painted fiery terrors on

the sky.

The battle of Savage's was much heavier than that of Peach Orchard. We lost, in addition to our wounded—all of whom fell into the possesthousand men. During the several parts of the action we took not less than five hundred prisoners, but were compelled to let them go for the same reason that operated in the case of our wounded. Still the White Oak Swamps were I mond.

file firing—if I may apply infantry descriptive to pass, and our weary and battle worn soldiers terms to cannonading. But no language can de found no rest.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF WHITE OAK SWAMP. The enemy followed us hard toward White Oak Swamp, the faithful fellows of Heintzelman, Sumner, and Franklin protecting our laggard baggage and artillery. These, indeed, were mpelled to keep in line of buttle across the country along the whole extent of the retreat, for the enemy was forever endeavoring to turn us upon the right and the left.

The enemy appeared on White Oak Swamp in strong force, and directly opened from some twenty masked batteries, that blew up several of Capt. Mott's caissons, dismounted his pieces, and Their infantry fire had entirely subsided, and raised a hubbub generally among teamsters, it was obvious that they were withdrawing under cover of their artillery. Our own batteries, New York at this time made their celebrated slackened an instant. Comprehending the situa- Guard, by order of Gen. McClelian, picked them

many were slaughtered, but prisoners who were ered themselves and vigorously res, onded to the was all over the field, are confident that 3,000 cerned. Our infantry, too, feil in line, ready to was admirable, and the gallantry of the officers creek. Thus the battle progressed till late in the afternoon with serious loss to both sidesmore wounds from cannon shot perhaps resulting than at any other time in any hattle. The rebels made some desperate efforts to cross the creek, but Gen. Smith brought his men up to close quarters with them whenever they dared the contest, and although in each case some of our best and most beloved soldiers bit the dust, there were no signs of holding off. The cannon firing was incessant here, some of the deepest and closest of the war, and the infantry fire extended

along whole columns. THE ENEMY AT CHARLES CITY CROSS ROADS. The cannonading had continued several hours with fearful effect among our baggage and artilhad advanced direct from Richmond eight brigades, the first under command of the redoubta-

the Cross Roads was endeavoring to work quietly down the river road between our trains, wounded and the army At 5 o'clock they engaged the enemy, hidden by woods and the swelling of hills, and the firing from musketry and field batteries were soon in tense. The rebels did fatal execution among us, and some of our most valuable officers fell here,

ble Gen. Henry A. Wise, and when discovered at

wounded and dying. The men fought well, though half dead with heat, thirst and weariness. Some broke for the river and plunged in the cool water for an instant, then emerging rushed back to the fray and fought like lions.

THE GUNBOATS OPEN FIRE.

About five o'clock in the afternoon the gunwar-General McClellan presented his plans of guns. The first few shots went wide, but the man in the Galena's topmast lookout signaled The order to fall back was given, and on Sat- the proper elevation to the guns, and soon they threw among the serried rebels on the hill their dusty and tired soldiers took up their sad march. ponderous obligations, that cut down whole ranks, The sick and wounded were necessarily left be spreading confusion, desolation and dismay. The fire went on with the same fatal effects, making music to the ears of our tired men, and consternation among the exultant and blood-thirsty traitors. They (already confident of concluding their work and driving us into the James) began to reel and grow uneasy. Their fire perceptibly slackened; their ranks seemed slow to close up when the naval thunder had torn them apart; disaffection and disappointment had already seized upon them, and every tocsin from the Galena added its impetus to the prevaing dread, when

> HEINTZELMAN CHARGED! The whole corps of this famous warrior, confident that a recovery of the fortunes of the time could be made, prepared to give another great effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day and the cause of the country. Waterloo did not know such a charge of horse and foot, while our batteries upon the hill tops, far and near, played in-

cessantly upon the foe. Heintzelman made a little appeal to his generals, telling them that in the dash about to be made, their confidence and courage might only save the army, but do something towards avenging the great number of loyal men who had fallen

the several fatal encounters. The soldiers, poor, heroic, jaded fellows, responded with a spirit that must have come from ungry hearts, and soon the grand corps of Heintzelman was in line, with the gaunt, gray figure of its commander galloping down its columns. The enemy anticipated some such dash, for they directed their fire upon this part of the line-if possible-more concentratedly than ever. Then Heintzelman passed down the order, and like the surging of a sea long embosomed in a plain, the column moved, slowly, certainly, vigorously belching fire and ball at every step, but never halting until they came so close to the rebels that they might have balloed the name of each, man to man, across the little interval. The latter came up bravely to the offered combat; but there was a destructiveness in our fire, and a vehemence in our tread, that they could not with-

The flery brigade of Meagher edged up gallantly on the right, using the musket right soldierly, and Gen. Sickles's Excelsior Brigade, already fearfully cut up, went into the action like a battalion of fresh veterans. The brigade of Hooker was ably led by that distinguished officer, and General Kearney seemed ubiquitous, as he screamed his orders here and there, always urging his men on to the foe. The brigade of Gen. Grover, including some Massachusetts regiments. behaved finely here, but the whole corps was a unit, and Heintzelman was its genius. Pushing steadily ahead, defying all the efforts of the ene my to break or turn its line, the corps had at last the satisfaction of seeing the enemy break and fly in confusion to the swamp, totally dispirited and repulsed. We took in this engagement over two thousand prisoners, but as our object had been gained in covering our advance to the James river, it was not deemed of sufficient importance in view of the risk to be encountered in holding possession of them through the night. A large number of these prisoners, however, remain on our hands, and will serve in some sort to console us for the loss of very many of our own.

THE LOSSES AT WHITE OAK SWAMP. We could not have lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, less than two thousand five hundred men, and our loss may reach twice that amount. But we gained our point and made the James field, and opened a rapid enfilading fire of shell river, despite all the enemy's attempts to cut us off and grape. This was at first so staggering that therefrom. In failing to do this he suffered the our men could not form, nor our artillery bring | retreat, whereas in the pitch of battle we beat him back with immense loss and so crippled that he was The 106th Pernsylvania regiment was seized either unable or unwilling to fire a gun next day. with momentary panic, but soon recovered and The gunboats Arostook and Galena are entitled

> THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY. The battle raged with fearful earnestness on Tuesday, the first of July, but full and detailed accounts of it have not yet been received. The rebel loss was apoaling. The gunboats hurled shell upon them like hail and they were driven back at all points.

JEFF. DAVIS AT THE BATTLE.

Jeff. Davis was at the house of Mrs. Price, just opposite Dr. Gaines's, for three consecutive days before the battle of Thursday, in every case engaged in close consultation with Gen. Lee. Col. Towers, of the 7th Georgia regiment, states

The army is now resting on the hills on the

left bank of the James river, in a position much easier defended than the one abandoned, and far betterefor the health of the men. The line extends along the river from Harrison's Landing to Curtis's Neck, above Turkey Island Bend. The gunboats can sweep the flanks, and here the remains of the noble army, whose perils and trials and devoted heroism will command the admiration of the world, can defend themselves until their ranks are swelled by the uprising tide of patriotic feeling sufficiently to enable them to act again on the offensive.

Central Committee has issued a call, which we publish, for a Mass Convention at Indianapolis on the 30th inst., to which are invited, irrespective of past political ties, all who favor the preservation of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. The call breathes the spirit of true and elevated patriotism, and we direct to it the attention of all our readers.—Goshen Dem.

THE MASS CONVENTION .- The Democratic State

our wounded—all of whom fell into the posses-sion of the enemy—from seven hundred to a press says the James River is obstructed by